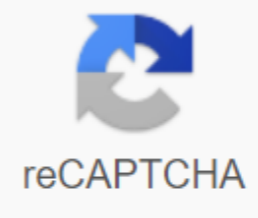




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What is the encomienda system? How did it come about? The Encomienda system is a working system developed by the Spanish Crown 1500. This new system rewards Spanish explorers, conquistadors, and military men with land in the New World. But they didn't just get the land, they got people living on the ground as well as working. Students reviewing the APUSH exam will find these resources useful for viewing period 1 and 2. These periods focus on Native American cultures, early European colonization and interaction with Native Americans, and thirteen colonies (especially knowing the basic characteristics of each colonial region). Click for more information about my Romulus APUSH viewer for iOS and Android. My lecture on Native American cultures is useful in examining the cultures of the main tribal groups that dominate North America against European settlement cultures. The material for this video addresses APUSH Key Concept 1.1. The AP's U.S. History Exam requires students to be familiar with the early colonization of America in Spanish, French, Dutch and English. Video lectures on New Spain, New France, New Netherland, and early English colonies will be useful for generalization, comparison, and contrasting motives and actions of colonial powers and the Indians they encountered. The introductory lecture will be useful in understanding the basic characteristics of thirteen colonies and how to compare and contrast the colonies of New England, Central and South. Additional lectures on the Virginia Colony and Religious Freedom Colonial in New England will be helpful in reviewing information about the political, economic and social life of the Colonies of Virginia and New England. #timeline #thingstoknow #courseoverview🕒 4 min readThere will never be a question on an APUSH exam that specifically needs to be remembered for the date. However, you need to know the time zone of events in order to provide cause and effect. In addition, you can earn evidence points for the fact that you know the dates. Here are the dates you need to know APUSH! Study Tip: Create your own quiz deck and study these dates! There are tons of decks already with these dates (ex. here), but actually creating a deck is an important step in studying📅 APUSH live reviews take place every week! Check your calendar and save your spot.period 1 dates1492 - Columbus first voyage→Check our Period 1 Study Guide!period 2 dates - Colonial America 1607 - Jamestown1649 - Toleration Act1688 - Glorious Revolution1692 - Salem Witch Trials→Check out our 2 period study guide!period 3 dates – American Revolution1754–1763 – Seven-Year War1763 – 17631765 Proclamation – Seals Act1770 – Boston Massacre1773 – Boston Tea Party1775 – Lexington & Concord1776 – Dec. Independence 1777 – Battle of Saratoga1781 – Battle – Treaty of Paris1787 – Constitutional Convention1788 – Washington's Election1798 – XYZ Affair1798 – Alien & Sedition Acts→Check out our Period 3 study guide!period 4 dates – expansion & democracy1800 – Jefferson's Election1803 – Louisiana Purchase1812–1815 – War of 18121814 – Battle of New Orleans1816–1824 – Era of Good Feelings1820 – Missouri Compromise1823 – Monroe Doctrine1820s – Sectionalism Election1828 – Jackson's Removal Act1832 – Nat Turner's Rebellion1830–1850 – Manifest Destiny1836 – Battle of the Alamo→Check out our Period 4 study guide!period 5 dates – the civil war1845 – Annexation of Texas1845–1848 – Mexican-American War1848 – Seneca Falls Convention1850 – Fugitive Slave Law1852 – Uncle Tom's Cabin1854 – Bleeding Kansas1857 – Dred Scott Case1860 – Lincoln's Election1861–1865 – Civil War1862 – Homestead Act1863 – Gettysburg1867 – Reconstruction Acts1867 – Purchase of Alaska1877 – Compromise of 1877→ Check out our Period 5 study guide!period 6 dates – the gilded age1876 – Little Bighorn1886 – Haymarket Square Riot1887 – Dawes Act1887 – Interstate Commerce1890 – Wounded Knee1890 – Sherman Antitrust Act1894 – Pullman Strike1896 – Cross of Gold speech1896 – Plessy v. Ferguson→Sease our period 6 study guide!period 7 dates – progressivism & global conflict 1898 - Annexation of Hawaii1898 - Spanish American War1903 - Wright Brothers1917 - U.S. Falls into World War II 1920 – Women's Suffrage1920s – Red Scare1920s – Insurance1929 – Stock Market Crash1932 – U.S. Bonus Army1935 – Social Security Act1939 – WWII Begins Europe1941 – Attack pearl harbor1944 - D-Day1945 - Atomic Bomb dropped→Sease our period 7 study guide!period 8 dates - Cold War1945-1991 – Cold War1947 – Truman Doctrine1950–1953 – Korean War1950 – McCarthyism1954 – Brown before. Ed.1955 Board – Montgomery Bus Boycott1957 – Sputnik1962 – Cuban Missile Crisis1963 – March in Washington1963 – JFK Assassinated in 1964 – Civil Rights Law1968 – MLK Killed, RFK killed1968 – Tet offensive1968 – Chicago Convention1969 – moon landing1972 – Watergate break-in1973 – Roe v. Wade1979 – Iran Hostage Crisis→Check our 8th-period study guide!period 9 dates – modern era1980 – Reagan elected1989 – End of the Cold War1991 – Gulf War1994 – Treaty with America1995 – Oklahoma City Bombing2000 – Bush v. Gore2001 - 9/11 Attacks2008 - Great Recession2008 - Obama Elected in 2011 - Affordable Care Act→See our Period 9 Study Guide! In the second part of section II ap exam there are three long essay questions you have to answer one. AP USA History's lengthy essay question evaluates your ability to apply knowledge of history in a complex, analytical way. In other words, you are expected to treat history and historical issues as a historian would. This process is called historians – skills and strategies historians use to analyze and interpret historical evidence to come to a conclusion. So, when writing an effective essay, you need to be able to write a strong, clearly developed truth and provide a lot of relevant evidence to support your righteous and create a complex argument. The college board's characteristics of high-scoring long essay question answer are listed below. Please note that the requirements are very similar to DBQ requirements; The main difference is that any requirements relating to the use of documents are removed from the requirements of the long essay question assessment. On the actual exam, you will read three questions and determine which you can answer most confidently. Paraphrase tasks in your own words to make sure you understand what each of them needs. On this sample question, please note that you will appreciate how the interaction between Europeans and American Indians has affected society. As you choose which question you answer, start thinking about what your work will last and how your essay will show a complex understanding. A sample of high-scoring writer notes is below. Dissection (with a complex understanding): Spanish, French and British each used territory differently; The result: different social models This writer claims that the attitude of three different countries to the establishment of territories has led to different types of social development, but other types of dissertation claims are possible. For example, the thesis could make a single statement about common social models (e.g. europeans' economic goals in the New World and their attitude towards superiority over Native American-led exploitative and hierarchical social structures) or focus only on one or two European nations. Also start considering how you will show a complex understanding of the material. Since this writer will analyze how the views of the three peoples led to different types of social development, the essay will show a complex understanding by analyzing several variables. Then take the time to plan your response. Check your plan against the requirements of a long essay question. See the model plan that a high-quality writer can make; score requirements are written in bold. ¶ intro context: the motives of European exploration: new technologies, navigation methods and trade routes in Disa (with a complex understanding): spanish, French and British each used territory differently; result: different social models Authority '1: Spain objectives: wealth and spread of Catholicism techniques: mining, large-scale agriculture, encomienda, disease/weapons, mission results: forced assimilation, social structure of the institution '2: France objective: trading method: method: the result of lucrative trade relations: the body of alliances '3: British goals: permanent settlements, Jamestown, religious freedom (New England) methods: occupy more land farming, smallpox, Metacom war results: deaths of the indigenous population ¶ conclusion: when Europeans sought permanent settlements or forced labor, led to the decline of the American Indian population, the upheaval and threats to traditions Use their plan to write every part of the answer, and briskly skimp errors when finished. Watch this big score answer and be sure to read the rubric to help you determine who makes this answer effective. Think about what features you can add to your free reply response responses. In the 15th and 16th centuries, the peoples of Europe began to claim different regions of the New World. With new maritime technologies such as astrolabe and improved navigation methods, Europeans have been looking for new trade routes to the Indian Ocean and Asia. Sailing west and finding new continents instead, Europeans soon realized the economic potential of America. Spanish, French and British each took a unique view of how they used the New World territories in which they settled, resulting in different and deep patterns of social development. The Spanish had two main goals: acquiring wealth and spreading Catholicism to local populations. Realizing the potential of my precious metals and profits from large-scale agriculture, Spain forced Native Americans to work, for example through an encomienda system. Violence and deception have often been used to enslave indigenous people, helping Europe's technological superiority of weapons and the spread of devastating diseases. While some Spaniards came as missionaries with the goal of converting Native Americans to Christianity and often protesting abuse of Native Americans, even missions sometimes basically forced labor and forced assimilation into Spanish culture. Over time, the Spanish colonies, dominated by Spanish-born and descendants (peninsulas and creole), were dominated by a hierarchical social structure of mixed origin (mestizos and mulattos) and especially of the pure African or American Indian heritage(peninsula and creole). In general, millions die between diseases and ill-treatment, disastrously weaken traditional cultures, but enrich Spanish. The French differed from the Spanish in their relations with the indigenous populations. Using the St. Lawrence River for transport and marketing, the French profit from trading fur, especially beavers, with Native Americans, and then sending fur to Europe. These traders benefited from the knowledge and goods of the American Indian population who lived there, and really wanted to develop mutually profitable relationships with them. Overall more cooperative relations helped preserve American Indian cultures and led to alliances between France and various American Indian nations. These alliances benefited the French in the subsequent wars with the British. The British were more interested in setting up permanent communities in North America. Jamestown, Britain's first successful settlement, was economically sound. Relations with Native Americans became hostile as the British population increased and they sought to occupy more land for tobacco production. In New England, many settlers were pilgrims or Puritans seeking free expression of their religious beliefs. Here, too, the British have disturbed American Indian society and established animosity between groups, as the British not only attacked the land of local people for farming, but also began to spread smallpox, killing a large proportion of the local population. Large-scale conflicts have begun; many British and American Indian villages were destroyed during the Metacom War, but it was the American Indian tribes that were mostly displaced or removed. The British, like the Spanish, have taken the violence to secure their economic ends, which has irrevocably destroyed American Indian society. In general, as Europeans sought permanent settlements or economic benefits at the expense of other forced labour, American Indian societies experienced depopulation, upheaval and ultimately threats to their traditional lands and traditions. Traditions.

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